



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

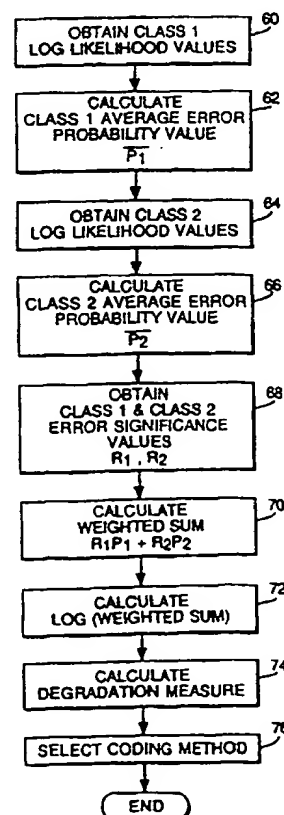
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(54) Title: **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SIGNAL DEGRADATION MEASUREMENT**

## (57) Abstract

A method of measuring the degradation of a data stream owing to the influence of errors thereon is disclosed. Unlike known degradation measures, a measure calculated in accordance with the present invention takes into account the variation in the significance of an error in dependence upon the elements which are affected by it. A particular application of the method to the selection of one of a number of possible speech coding methods for use in transmitting speech across a radio link (20) from a mobile phone (10) to a base station (30) is described.



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## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SIGNAL DEGRADATION MEASUREMENT

The present invention relates to methods of, and apparatus for, measuring the degradation of a data stream. It has particular utility in relation to providing a  
5 measure for use in selecting a speech coding rate for use over a radio communication link between a mobile telephone and a fixed network.

Conventionally, degradation of a data stream has been estimated on the basis of a measurable parameter of the channel over which the data stream has been sent.  
10 For example, the degradation of coded speech carried over a radio channel has hitherto been estimated on the basis of a measured radio channel parameter such as the Carrier to Interferer (C/I) ratio or the Bit Error Rate. In practice, it is found that such estimates are unreliable indicators of the degree of degradation experienced by the data stream.

15

European patent application no. 0 798 888 discloses a speech encoder/decoder for use in a mobile telephone. The encoder divides the incoming speech into frames and derives a set of speech parameters for each frame. The decoder is operable to receive decoded speech parameters for a frame and to determine whether they  
20 contain errors that are so significant that they are unsuitable for generating synthesised speech. In making the determination, the encoder arranges the bits it outputs according to their importance to the quality of the decoded speech. Each bit is associated with an importance class which is in turn associated with a importance value. A checksum is applied to each class of bits at the encoder. The  
25 decoder analyses the checksum and thereby indicates whether the associated class contains any errors. The importance values for those classes which contain errors are then added together and their sum is compared to a threshold. If the sum exceeds the threshold then the decoded parameters are deemed unsuitable for generating synthesised speech.

30

EP 0 798 888 discloses a measure of the degradation of one section of a data stream. When measuring the degradation of a data stream comprising a plurality of sections, it is not obvious that the measure for one section is any better than the conventional measurements of Bit Error Rate.

A first aspect of the present invention provides a method of measuring the degradation caused by the influence of errors on a data stream comprising a plurality of sections, said method comprising the steps of:

- 5       retrieving stored error significance values associated with respective error significance classes of one or more digits of a section of said data stream;
- determining error likelihood measures for respective error likelihood classes of one or more digits in said section;
- calculating a degradation measure on the basis of the sum over said
- 10   section of said error likelihood measure for each digit weighted by the error significance value associated with that digit.

The present inventor realised that such a degradation measure (i.e. one based on a sum over a section of an error likelihood estimate for each digit weighted by an

15   error significance value for each digit) is a better measure of the degradation of a data stream than a Bit Error Rate or the like. This is because many coding schemes are designed to give an inverse correlation between the likelihood of a received digit being in error and the significance of an error in that digit. Where there is such a correlation, the coding scheme will operate to reduce the impact of

20   an increase in Bit Error Rate. The measure according to the present invention takes the effect of such coding schemes into account.

It is anticipated that, in the majority of embodiments of the present invention, said digits will be bits (binary digits). The invention might also be applied to other

25   forms of coding such as quaternary or octal coding.

In some embodiments, said error significance classes comprise bits at predetermined positions in the sections, and said error significance values

30   retrieving step involves determining the class to which a bit belongs on the basis of the position of said bit within the section.

Some channel encoding/decoding algorithms provide a measure indicative of the likelihood of error in each decoded bit. Hence, in some embodiments said error likelihood measures are provided on the basis of an error likelihood measure

provided for each bit by a channel decoding method. This has the advantage that the calculation of the degradation measure can be implemented without increasing the bit-rate of the transmitted signal.

- 5 As stated above, one application of the present invention is in the selection of a coding scheme to be used over a communication link between a sender which is operable to encode a signal using a selected one of a number of possible coding methods and a receiver. Therefore, according to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of selecting a signal encoding method for use  
10 over a communications link, said method comprising:

carrying out a method according to the first aspect of the present invention to determine said degradation measure on the basis of a received portion of said data stream; and

- selecting one of a plurality of encoding methods on the basis of said  
15 degradation measure.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of measuring the degradation of a section of a data stream owing to the influence of errors thereon, said method comprising the steps of:

- 20 retrieving stored error significance values associated with respective error significance classes of one or more digits of said section;  
said method being characterised by:

determining error likelihood estimates for respective error likelihood classes of one or more digits in said section;

- 25 calculating a measure of said degradation on the basis of the sum over said digits of said error likelihood estimate for each digit weighted by the error significance value associated with that digit.

- By determining an estimate of the likelihood of each digit of the section being in  
30 error, a more precise measure of the degradation suffered by a section of the data stream transmitted across a communication link is obtained. This is useful in situations where it is important to determine more precisely the extent to which a group of digits has been corrupted. The term estimate is intended to exclude variables that have only two possible values.

By way of example only, specific embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

5 Figure 1 is a schematic illustration of part of a network providing mobile telephony;

Figure 2 is a schematic illustration of components of a channel decoder used in the network; and

10 Figure 3 is a flow chart illustrating the operation of the receiver which contains the channel decoder.

A first embodiment (a mobile radio speech transmission system) is schematically illustrated in Figure 1. A mobile telephone 10 includes a microphone 12 which  
15 receives a user's voice and samples it at 125 microsecond intervals to provide a binary data stream. This data stream is then passed to a speech encoder 14 which operates on one block of samples at a time (the blocks of samples are known as a 'frames' in the art) to provide a compressed data stream representing the user's speech. The compressed data stream passes to a channel encoder 16  
20 which further adds error detection and correction bits to the compressed data stream to provide a transmission data stream (in practice, the mobile phone 10 will also encrypt the speech data at some stage in the encoding process). The transmission data stream is then used to modulate a radio carrier signal which is transmitted from the antenna 18 of the mobile phone 10 across a radio link 20 to a  
25 base station 30.

The mobile telephone 10 is operable to use three different speech/channel coding methods. In all three cases, the blocks of samples input to the speech encoder 14 represent 20ms of the user's voice.

30

A first speech/channel coding method (method A) involves the phone 10 operating in accordance with the Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) full-rate standard. In other words, each input speech frame is processed by the speech encoder 14 to give a set of 260 bits (i.e. the speech is coded at 13kbits<sup>-1</sup>). 182 of

the 260 bits are known as class 1 bits, the remaining 78 bits are known as class 2 bits. The set of class 1 bits comprises 50 class 1A bits and 132 class 1B bits. The class 1A bits are deemed especially important to speech quality. The class 1B bits are deemed to be less important than the class 1A bits, but more important than the class 2 bits. The channel encoder 16 applies a 3-bit Cyclic Redundancy Checksum to the class 1A bits before adding four tail bits and performing convolution coding. These processes add 196 error detection and correction bits to the class 1 bits. In contrast, no further processing of the class 2 bits takes place in the channel encoder 16. This increases the data rate of the transmission data stream sent across the radio link 20 to 22.8kbits<sup>-1</sup>.

A second coding method (method B) involves the speech encoder 14 producing speech coded at 10kbits<sup>-1</sup> and the channel encoder 16 adding 12.8kbits<sup>-1</sup>.

15 A third speech coding method (method C) involves the speech encoder 14 producing speech coded at 8kbits<sup>-1</sup> and the channel encoder 16 adding 14.8kbits<sup>-1</sup>.

As will be known by those skilled in the art, the error characteristics of the link 20 change over time owing to radio propagation effects such as attenuation, fading and shadowing. In low error conditions scheme A will provide the best overall speech quality, owing to the high speech coding rate; in very high error conditions scheme C will provide the best overall speech quality, owing to the increased robustness; scheme B will be best in medium error conditions.

25 The selection of the speech coding method to be adopted by the mobile phone 10 in encoded the user's speech for transmission across the radio link 20 is made at the base station 30. Once the base station 30 determines the speech coding method to be adopted it sends a signal across the radio link 20 which controls the mobile phone 10 to encode speech using the selected method.

30

The method by which the base station determines which speech coding method is to be used is described below with reference to Figures 2 and 3.

Figure 2 shows two components of a channel decoder 40 which forms part of the base station 30. The radio carrier signal is demodulated at the base station 30 to recreate as accurately as possible the transmission data stream. The recreated transmission data stream will normally differ from the transmitted data stream owing to errors being introduced in transmission across the link 20. The soft output Viterbi equaliser 42 receives the recreated transmission data stream and, in effect, adjusts the data stream to compensate for measurable characteristics of the radio link 20. The operation of the equaliser and the training sequences added to the transmitted data stream in order to control its operation will be understood by those skilled in the art.

Importantly for the present embodiment, the Viterbi equaliser 42 outputs both the estimated true value of each of the bits within the recreated transmission data stream and a value which indicates the probability that the bit is in error. In more detail, the equaliser operates in accordance with the well known Soft Output Viterbi Algorithm (SOVA) described in J. Hagenauer and P. Hoeher, "A Viterbi Algorithm with Soft-Decision Outputs and its Applications", Proc. GLOBECOM, pp1680 - 1686 (1989), which is incorporated herein by reference. The equaliser therefore outputs a log likelihood value for each bit according to the following equation:

$$sd_i = \ln\left(\frac{1-p_i}{p_i}\right) \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

where  $sd_i$  and  $p_i$  are the log likelihood value and probability of error for the  $i^{th}$  bit of the transmission data stream respectively. The log likelihood values for the class 2 bits are passed to a speech coding method selection unit 50. The log likelihood values for the 378 bits generated from the 182 class 1 bits are passed to a soft output Viterbi decoder 44. The Viterbi decoder 44 also uses the SOVA algorithm and regenerates the 182 class 1 bits together with a log likelihood value for each class 1 bit indicating the probability that the bit is in error. It will be realised that the log likelihood values associated with the class 1 bits will normally be higher than those associated with class 2 bits.



The operation of the speech coding method selection unit 50 will now be described with reference to Figure 3.

Firstly, in step 60, the log likelihood values for the class 1 bits are obtained. These values are then processed and averaged (step 62) to give a mean probability of error value for the class. This is done in accordance with the following equation:

$$\bar{p}_k = \frac{1}{L_k} \sum_{i=0}^{L_k-1} \frac{1}{(1 + e^{sd_{i,k}})} \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

10

where  $sd_{i,k}$  is the log likelihood value associated with the  $i^{th}$  bit of class  $k$ ,  $L_k$  is the number of bits in class  $k$ ;  $\bar{p}_k$  is an average probability of an error in any given bit in class  $k$  ( $k$  being set to 1 in step 62,  $L$ , therefore being 182).

15 A process similar to that carried out in steps 60 and 62 is then carried out on the using the class 2 log likelihood values in steps 64 and 66.

Error significance values representing the significance of errors in the two classes are then obtained from memory in the speech coding and selection unit 50 (step 20 68). One method by which these values (which are constant over time) might be arrived at is described later.

A sum over the classes of the averaged probability of error for the class weighted by the error significance values associated with the class is then calculated (step 25 70). This calculation may be represented by the equation:

$$\hat{E}(N) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \bar{p}_k r_k \quad \text{Equation (3)}$$

30 where  $r_k$  is the error significance value associated with class  $k$ ,  $K$  is the number of classes (i.e. 2 in the present case) and  $\bar{p}_k$  is as defined above.

The logarithm of the weighted sum is then calculated in step 72. This provides a log weighted sum represented by the equation:

$$\hat{E}(SNR) = -10 \log_{10} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \left( \frac{r_k}{L_k} \sum_{i=0}^{L_k-1} \frac{1}{(1 + e^{s d_{i,k}})} \right) \quad \text{Equation (4)}$$

Where  $E(SNR)$  represents the log weighted sum which is, in effect, an expected value of the signal to noise ratio of the recreated transmission data stream.

- 10 In practice, it has been found that measures based on 20ms frames are noisy, and a better measure is produced by filtering the estimated SNR figure over a small number of frames using a moving average filter. The final degradation measure  $M$  for frame  $j$  is therefore calculated in accordance with the following equation (step 74):

15

$$M_j = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \hat{E}_{j-i}(SNR) \quad \text{Equation (5)}$$

where  $N$  is the length of the averaging filter in frames; and  $\hat{E}_j(SNR)$  is the estimated expectation of the SNR calculated according to Equation (4) for frame  $j$ .

- 20 For 20ms frames a good value of  $N$  is 10, which is equivalent to a measurement window of  $t = 200\text{ms}$ .

- The degradation measure thus calculated is then used to select the best channel coding method (step 76) as follows. For each coding method, two thresholds are  
25 defined and the following rules used to select the channel coding method at time  $t$  based on the value of  $M$  calculated over the most recent ten frames:

If current method is A:    if  $M < Th1$  then new mode is B;  
                                 if  $M < Th2$  then new mode is C;

30

where  $Th2 < Th1$ .

If current method is B:    if  $M > Th3$  then new mode is A;  
                                  if  $M < Th4$  then new mode is C;

5                                where  $Th3 > Th4$ .

If current method is C:    if  $M > T5$  then new mode is A;  
                                  if  $M > T6$  then new mode is B;

10                              where  $Th5 > Th6$ .

Since a different speech coding algorithm will be used in each method, the respective values of  $M$  cannot necessarily be compared directly. However, to avoid an oscillation between coding methods, the values of the thresholds  $Th1$  to  $Th6$   
 15    should be chosen such that the overall operation of the system exhibits hysteresis. That it to say, if the values of  $M$  for different methods were comparable, then:

$Th3 > T1$  and  $Th5 > T1$ ;  
 $Th1 > Th6$ ;  
 20     $Th6 > T2$  and  $Th6 > T4$ .

It will be seen how the degradation measure defined above more reliably indicates the impact of errors on the quality of the encoded speech than prior methods that have only considered the Bit Error Rate suffered by the data stream as a whole.  
 25    As a result an improved selection of channel coding method is provided.

One procedure for determining values for  $r_k$  is now described, although other methods could be used. First a speech file of a suitable duration, for example 2 minutes, is processed through a simulation of the speech and channel encoders  
 30    (14,16) to produce a reference channel file. This file is then further processed through the simulated speech and channel decoder to produce a reference speech output file. For each bit position  $(i,k)$  a segmental SNR, which is known to the art, is calculated between the reference output file, and a degraded output file that is produced from the reference channel file with the  $i^{th}$  bit in class  $k$  inverted in every

frame. The segmental SNR value is used since it better predicts the subjective effect of additive noise than a normal SNR calculation. Since unity frame energy is assumed in the calculation of the metric, we can estimate  $r_k$  to be:

$$r_k = \sum_{i=0}^{l_k-1} \frac{1}{10^{0.1Q_{i,k}}} \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

where  $Q_{i,k}$  is the segmental SNR expressed in dB, calculated between the reference output file and the degraded output file that was produced by inverting the  $i^{\text{th}}$  bit in class  $k$  for every frame.

10

In practice, the above calculation could be replaced by any measure of the degradation introduced by an error in bit position  $(i,k)$ . Possible alternatives include the use of an objective measurement metric, such as that defined in ITU-T Rec. P.861, or mean opinion scores from subjective tests.

15

In many systems, cyclic redundancy check (CRC) bits are employed to detect uncorrected errors in the most sensitive bits. In the event that residual errors are detected, a bad frame is declared and an error concealment algorithm is invoked that estimates the corrupted parameters on the basis of their most recent values.

20 The output gain is usually attenuated over successive bad frames until the signal is completely muted. A typical muting period might be five 20ms frames. Since the error concealment algorithm will generally reduce the subjective effect of bad frames, in the case of detected bad frames, the metric in Equation (5) can be replaced by a pre-determined constant, which can be decreased over successive  
25 bad frames to represent the effect of the muting algorithm. Metric values for bad frames can be determined in a similar manner to the values for  $r_k$ .

In a preferred embodiment the measure M is calculated using a so-called 'bottom tracking' algorithm rather than the moving average filter described above. In this  
30 case, the log weighted sum obtained for the previous frame in step 72 is increased by one eighth of a decibel and compared to the log weighted sum obtained for the current frame. If the increased log weighted sum is less than or equal to the log

weighted sum derived from the current frame then the measure is set to the former. If, however, the contrary is true, then the measure is set to the latter.

5 In Equation (2) above, the probability measures for the different bits within a significance class are averaged to provide a single value for each class. In alternative embodiments this averaging step is avoided, the values  $p_i$  for each bit being used instead.

10 In the above-described embodiments, two significance classes of bits (class 1 and class 2) are used. However, any number of classes may be used and in the extreme case each class may contain a single bit.

As a further alternative, the mobile telephone apparatus 10 may carry out the calculation of the degradation measure rather than the base station 30.

15

Although the above embodiment involves the transmission of encoded speech over a radio link, the present invention is applicable to other forms of data and other transmission media. The data stream may, for example, include encoded video, facsimile or computer data or a mixture of these. The transmission media may, for  
20 example, be microwaves or electrical signals over copper wires.

## CLAIMS

1. A method of measuring the degradation caused by the influence of errors  
5 on a data stream comprising a plurality of sections, said method comprising the steps of:
  - retrieving stored error significance values associated with respective error significance classes of one or more digits of a section of said data stream;
  - determining error likelihood measures for respective error likelihood classes  
10 of one or more digits in said section;
  - calculating a degradation measure on the basis of the sum over said section of said error likelihood measure for each digit weighted by the error significance value associated with that digit.
- 15 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said digits are bits.
3. A method according to claim 2 wherein said error significance classes  
comprise bits at predetermined positions in the sections, said error significance  
20 values retrieving step involving determining the class to which a bit belongs on the basis of the position of said bit within the section.
4. A method according to claim 1 or 2 wherein said error likelihood values are  
provided by a channel decoding method.
- 25 5. A method according to claim 4 wherein said error likelihood classes  
comprise one bit, said error likelihood values being provided on the basis of an error likelihood measure provided for each bit by a channel decoding method.
- 30 6. A method of selecting a signal encoding method for use over a communications link, said method comprising:
  - carrying out the method of any preceding claim to determine said measure on the basis of a received portion of said data stream; and

selecting one of a plurality of encoding methods on the basis of said measure.

7. A method according to claim 6 wherein said selection is between encoding  
5 methods featuring different proportions of signal coding and channel coding.

8. A method according to claim 6 or 7 wherein said signal represents speech.

9. Apparatus operable to measure the degradation caused by the influence of  
10 errors on a digital data stream comprising a plurality of sections, said apparatus comprising:

input means for receiving a signal encoding said section;

means arranged in operation to retrieve stored error significance values for  
respective significance classes of digits, each of said significance classes  
15 comprising one or more digits of said section;

means arranged in operation to determine error likelihood measures for  
respective error likelihood classes comprising one or more digits of said section;  
and

means arranged in operation to calculate a measure of said degradation on  
20 the basis of the sum over said section of said error likelihood measure for each  
digit weighted by the error significance value for that digit.

10. Apparatus according to claim 9 wherein said digits are bits.

25 11. An apparatus according to claim 10 further comprising:

means arranged in operation to select an encoding method responsive to  
said determination of said measure; and

means arranged in operation to send an indication of the encoding method  
to be used to the sender of the data stream.

30

12. A radio communications receiver comprising an apparatus according to any  
one of claims 9 to 11.

13. A mobile telephone apparatus comprising an apparatus according to any one of claims 9 to 11.

14. A method of measuring the degradation of a data stream owing to the  
5 influence of errors thereon, said method comprising the steps of:

determining a plurality of error significance values for respective significance classes of bits, each of said significance classes comprising one or more bits of said data stream;

determining an error susceptibility value for each bit in said data stream;

10 calculating a measure of said degradation on the basis of the sum over said bits of said error significance values weighted by said error susceptibility values;

wherein said susceptibility classes comprise one bit, said error susceptibility values being provided on the basis of an error likelihood measure  
15 provided for each bit by a channel decoding method.

15. A method of measuring the degradation of a section of a data stream owing to the influence of errors thereon, said method comprising the steps of:

retrieving stored error significance values associated with respective error  
20 significance classes of one or more digits of said section;

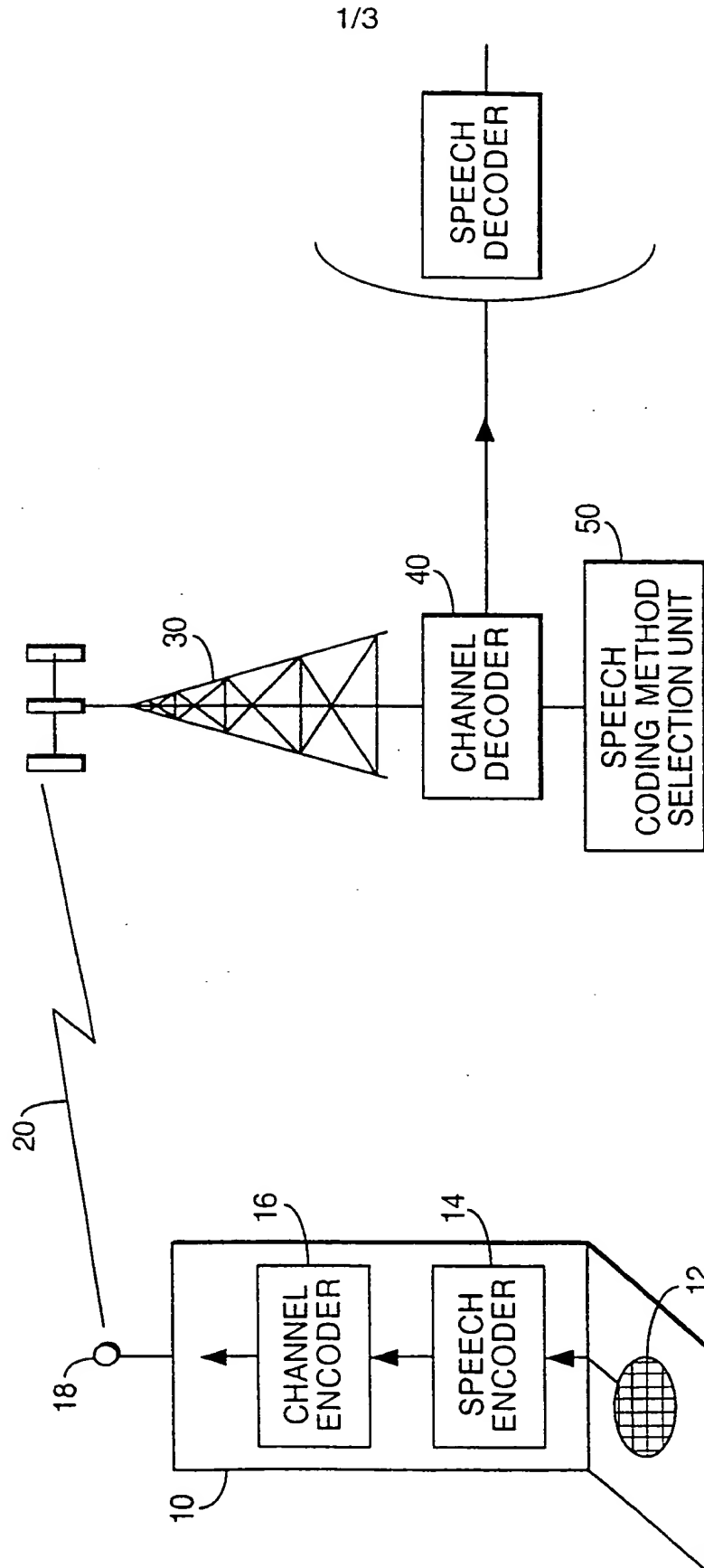
said method being characterised by:

determining error likelihood estimates for respective error likelihood classes of one or more digits in said section;

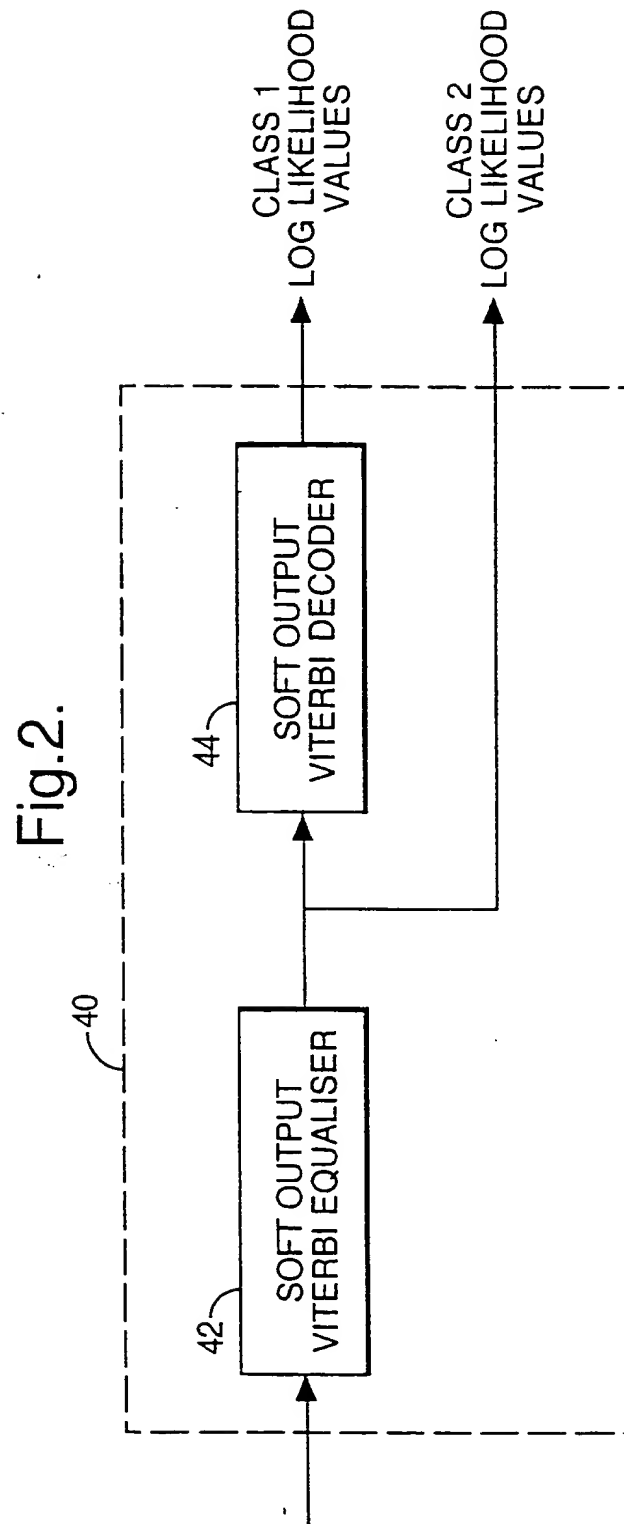
25 calculating a measure of said degradation on the basis of the sum over said digits of said error likelihood estimate for each digit weighted by the error significance value associated with that digit.



Fig.1.



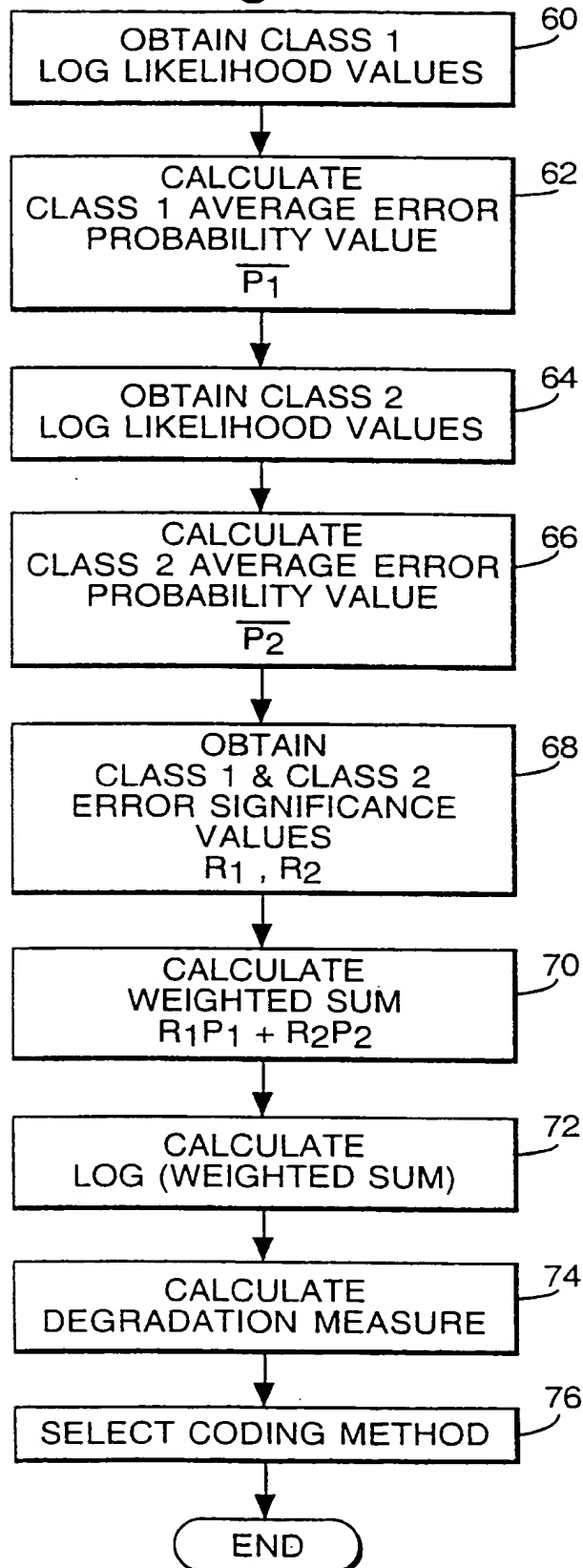
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Fig.3.



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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/00731

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 6    H04L1/20    H04L1/12		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6    H04L		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 798 888 A (NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LTD) 1 October 1997 cited in the application see page 3, line 43 - line 47 see page 7, line 34 - line 38	1-4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15
Y	see page 7, line 57 - page 8, line 15 see page 6, line 28 - line 57 see page 3, line 57 - page 4, line 25	6-8, 11
A	see claims 7, 9, 11 ---	5, 14
Y	IRVIN D R: "AUTOMATICALLY RECONFIGURING ERROR CORRECTION METHOD FOR SPEECH COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM" IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 27, no. 3, 1 August 1984, pages 1441-1443, XP000563358 see page 1443, paragraph 2 - paragraph 4 --- -/--	6-8, 11
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.</span> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.</span> </div>		
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Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer  <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Ghigliotti, L</div>

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/GB 99/00731

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>GB 2 291 570 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD) 24 January 1996  see abstract  see page 7, last paragraph - page 8, last paragraph  see page 10, paragraph 1 - paragraph 6  see page 11, paragraph 3 - page 12, paragraph 2  see page 15, last paragraph</p>	6,8,11
A	<p>EP 0 805 572 A (TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC) 5 November 1997  see column 1, line 18 - line 23  see column 3, line 51 - column 4, line 15</p>	5,14
A	<p>HAGENAUER J ET AL: "A VITERBI ALGORITHM WITH SOFT-DECISION OUTPUTS AND ITS APPLICATIONS"  PROCEEDINGS OF THE IEEE GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE, GLOBECOM '89, DALLAS, US, vol. 3, 27 - 30 November 1989, pages 1680-1686, XP000091258  INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS  cited in the application  * section 2 *</p>	



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 99/00731

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GB 2291570	A	24-01-1996	JP	8088618 A	02-04-1996
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